

Intel® Pentium® M Processor

Specification Update

July 2003

Notice: The Intel® Pentium® M processor may contain design defects or errors known as errata which may cause the product to deviate from published specifications. Current characterized errata are documented in this Specification Update.

Document Number: 252665-004



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The Intel® Pentium® M processor may contain design defects or errors known as errata which may cause the product to deviate from published specifications. Current characterized errata are available on request.

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Revision History

Revision Number	Description	Date
001	• Initial Release	March 2003
002	• Added Erratum Y15 • Clarified Status description for all Erratum	April 2003
003	• Updated Pentium M processor Identification Table	June 2003
004	• Added Erratum Y16, Y17	July 2003

Preface

This document is an update to the specifications contained in the following documents:

- *Intel® Pentium® M Processor Datasheet (*Order Number 252612*)*
- *Intel® Architecture Software Developer's Manual, Volumes 1, 2, and 3* (Order Numbers 243190, 243191, and 243192, respectively)

It is intended for hardware system manufacturers and software developers of applications, operating systems, or tools. It contains S-Specs, Errata, Documentation Changes, Specification Clarifications and Specification Changes.

Nomenclature

S-Spec Number is a five-digit code used to identify products. Products are differentiated by their unique characteristics, e.g., core speed, L2 cache size, package type, etc. as described in the processor identification information table. Care should be taken to read all notes associated with each S-Spec number.

Errata are design defects or errors. Errata may cause the Intel® Pentium® M processor's behavior to deviate from published specifications. Hardware and software, designed to be used with any given processor, must assume that all errata documented for that processor are present on all devices unless otherwise noted.

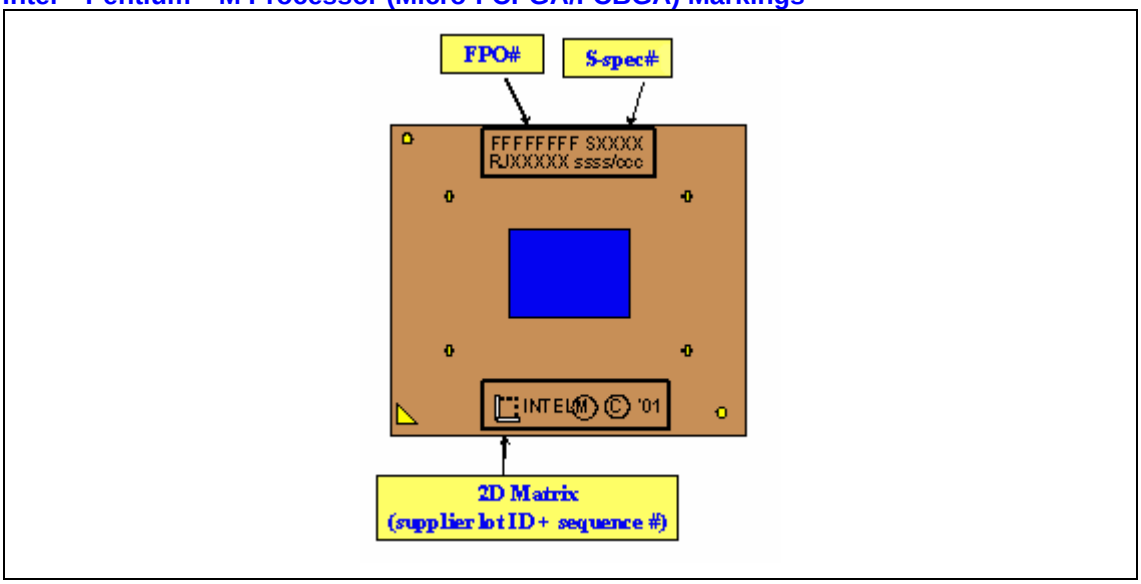
Documentation Changes include typos, errors, or omissions from the current published specifications. These changes will be incorporated in the next release of the specifications.

Specification Clarifications describe a specification in greater detail or further highlight a specification's impact to a complex design situation. These clarifications will be incorporated in the next release of the specifications.

Specification Changes are modifications to the current published specifications for the Intel® Pentium® M processor. These changes will be incorporated in the next release of the specifications.

General Information

Figure 1. Intel® Pentium® M Processor (Micro-FCPGA/FCBGA) Markings



Identification Information

The Intel® Pentium® M processor can be identified by the following values:

Family[1]	Model[2]	Brand ID[3]
0110	1001	00010110

NOTES:

1. The Family corresponds to bits [11:8] of the EDX register after Reset, bits [11:8] of the EAX register after the CPUID instruction is executed with a 1 in the EAX register.
2. The Model corresponds to bits [7:4] of the EDX register after Reset, bits [7:4] of the EAX register after the CPUID instruction is executed with a 1 in the EAX register.
3. The Brand ID corresponds to bits [7:0] of the EBX register after the CPUID instruction is executed with a1 in the EAX register.

Table 1, Intel® Pentium® M Processor Identification

S-Spec/ QDF	Product Stepping	CPUID	Core Speed		Bus Frequency	Package	Notes
			Highest Frequency Mode (HFM)	Lowest Frequency Mode (LFM)			
SL6N4	B-1	0695h	1.3 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCPGA	6,2
SL6F8	B-1	0695h	1.4 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCPGA	5,2
SL6F9	B-1	0695h	1.5 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCPGA	5,2
SL6FA	B-1	0695h	1.6 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCPGA	5,2
SL6N5	B-1	0695h	1.7 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCPGA	5,2
SL6N8	B-1	0695h	1.3 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	6,2
SL6F5	B-1	0695h	1.4 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	5,2
SL6F6	B-1	0695h	1.5 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	5,2
SL6F7	B-1	0695h	1.6 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	5,2
SL6N9	B-1	0695h	1.7 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	5,2
SL6NC	B-1	0695h	1.1 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	1,2
SL6NB	B-1	0695h	1.2 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	1,2
SL6NJ	B-1	0695h	900 MHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	3,4
SL6NH	B-1	0695h	1.0 GHz	600 MHz	400 MHz	Micro-FCBGA	3,4

NOTES:

1. VID[5:0] = 100001; VCC_CORE = 1.180 V for Highest Frequency Mode (HFM).
2. VID[5:0] = 101111; VCC_CORE = 0.956 V for Lowest Frequency Mode (LFM).
3. VID[5:0] = 101100; VCC_CORE = 1.004 V for Highest Frequency Mode (HFM).
4. VID[5:0] = 110110; VCC_CORE = 0.844 V for Lowest Frequency Mode (LFM).
5. VID[5:0] = 001110; VCC_CORE = 1.484 V for Highest Frequency Mode (HFM).
6. VID[5:0] = 010100; VCC_CORE = 1.388 V for Highest Frequency Mode (HFM).

Summary Tables of Changes

The following table indicates the Errata, Documentation Changes, Specification Clarifications, or Specification Changes that apply to Intel® Pentium® M processors. Intel intends to fix some of the errata in a future stepping of the component and to account for the other outstanding issues through documentation or specification changes as noted. This table uses the following notations:

Codes Used in Summary Table

Stepping

X:	Erratum, Specification Change or Clarification that applies to this stepping.
(No mark) or (Blank Box):	This erratum is fixed in listed stepping or specification change does not apply to listed stepping.

Status

Doc:	Document change or update that will be implemented.
PlanFix:	This erratum may be fixed in a future of the product.
Fixed:	This erratum has been previously fixed.
NoFix:	There are no plans to fix this erratum.
Shaded:	This item is either new or modified from the previous version of the document.

Each Specification Update item is prefixed with a capital letter to distinguish the product. The key below details the letters that are used in Intel's microprocessor Specification Updates:

A = Intel® Pentium® II processor
B = Mobile Intel® Pentium® II processor
C = Intel®Celeron® processor
D = Intel® Pentium® II Xeon™ processor
E = Intel® Pentium® III processor
G = Intel® Pentium® III Xeon™ processor
H = Mobile Intel® Celeron® processor at 466/433/400/366/333/300 and 266 MHz
K = Mobile Intel® Pentium® III processor
M = Mobile Intel® Celeron® processor
N = Intel® Pentium® 4 processor
O = Intel® Xeon™ processor MP
P = Intel® Xeon™ processor
T = Mobile Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor-M
V = Mobile Intel® Celeron® processor on .13 Micron Process in Micro-FCPGA Package
W = Low Voltage Intel® Xeon™ processor
Y = Intel® Pentium® M processor
Z = Mobile Intel® Pentium® 4 processor with 533 MHz system bus

The Specification Updates for the Pentium® processor, Pentium® Pro processor, and other Intel products do not use this convention.

NO.	Stepping	Plans	ERRATA
	B1		
Y1	X	NoFix	Performance Monitoring Event that Counts Intel® Thermal Monitor 2 Transitions (59h) is not Accurate
Y2	X	NoFix	Performance Monitoring Event that counts the number of instructions decoded (D0h) is not accurate
Y3	X	NoFix	RDTSC Instruction May Report the Wrong Time Stamp Counter Value
Y4	X	NoFix	Code Segment limit violation may occur on 4 Gbyte limit check
Y5	X	NoFix	FST Instruction with Numeric and Null Segment Exceptions may cause General Protection Faults to be Missed and FP Linear Address (FLA) Mismatch
Y6	X	NoFix	Code Segment is wrong on SMM Handler when SMBASE is not aligned
Y7	X	NoFix	IFU/BSU Deadlock May Cause System Hang
Y8	X	NoFix	Processor can enter a livelock condition under certain conditions when FP exception is pending.
Y9	X	NoFix	Write Cycle of Write Combining Memory Type does not Self Snoop
Y10	X	NoFix	Performance Monitoring Event that counts Floating Point Computational Exceptions (11h) is not accurate.
Y11	X	NoFix	Inconsistent Reporting of Data Breakpoints on FP (MMX) loads
Y12	X	NoFix	Code Breakpoint may be taken after POP SS instruction if it is followed by an instruction that faults
Y13	X	NoFix	SysEnter and SysExit instructions may write incorrect Requestor Privilege Level (RPL) in the FP Code Segment selector (FCS)
Y14	X	NoFix	Memory Aliasing with Inconsistent A and D Bits may Cause Processor Deadlock
Y15	X	NoFix	RDMSR or WRMSR to Invalid MSR Address May Not Cause GP Fault
Y16	X	NoFix	FP Tag Word Corruption
Y17	X	NoFix	Unable to Disable Reads/Writes to Performance Monitoring Related MSRs

SPEC CHANGE NUMBER	STATUS	SPECIFICATION CHANGE
		There are no Specification Changes in this Specification Update revision.

NO.	DOCUMENT REVISION	STATUS	SPECIFICATION CLARIFICATIONS
			There are no Specification Clarifications in this Specification Update revision.

NO.	DOCUMENT REVISION	STATUS	DOCUMENTATION CHANGES
			There are no Documentation Changes in this Specification Update revision.



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Errata

Y1. Performance Monitoring Event that Counts Intel Thermal Monitor 2 Transitions (59h) is not Accurate

Problem: The performance monitoring event that counts Intel Thermal Monitor 2 (Enhanced Intel SpeedStep® based) transitions may have inaccurate results.

Implication: There is no functional impact of this erratum. However this Performance Monitoring Event should not be used when accurate performance monitoring is required.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y2. Performance Monitoring Event that counts the number of instructions decoded (D0h) is not accurate

Problem: The performance-monitoring event that counts the number of instructions decoded may have inaccurate results.

Implication: There is no functional impact of this erratum. However the results/counts from this Performance Monitoring Event should not be considered as being accurate

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y3. RDTSC Instruction May Report the Wrong Time Stamp Counter Value

Problem: The Time Stamp Counter is a 64-bit counter that is read in two 32-bit chunks. The counter incorrectly advances and therefore the two chunks may go out of synchronization causing the Read Time Stamp Counter (RDTSC) instruction to report the wrong time stamp counter value

Implication: This erratum may cause software to see the wrong representation of processor time and may result in unpredictable software operation.

Workaround: It is possible for BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y4. Code Segment limit violation may occur on 4 Gbyte limit check

Problem: Code Segment limit violation may occur on 4 Gbyte limit check when the code stream wraps around in a way that one instruction ends at the last byte of the segment and the next instruction begins at 0x0.

Implication: This is a rare condition that may result in a system hang. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, or system.

Workaround: Avoid code that wraps around segment limit.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y5. FST Instruction with Numeric and Null Segment Exceptions may cause General Protection Faults to be Missed and FP Linear Address (FLA) Mismatch

Problem: FST instruction combined with numeric and null segment exceptions may cause General Protection Faults to be missed and FP Linear Address (FLA) mismatch.

Implication: This is a rare condition that may result in a system hang. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, or system.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y6. Code Segment is wrong on SMM Handler when SMBASE is not aligned

Problem: With SMBASE being relocated to a non-aligned address, during SMM entry the CS can be improperly updated which can lead to an incorrect SMM handler.

Implication: This is a rare condition that may result in a system hang. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, or system.

Workaround: Align SMBASE to 32K byte.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y7. IFU/BSU Deadlock May Cause System Hang

Problem: A lockable instruction with memory operand that spans across two pages may, given some rare internal conditions, hang the system.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, the system may hang. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software or system.

Workaround: Lockable data should always be contained in a single page.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y8. Processor can enter a livelock condition under certain conditions when FP exception is pending

Problem: Processor clock modulation may be controlled via a processor register (IA32_THERM_CONTROL) or via the STPCLK# signal. While the Processor clock is constantly being actively modulated at 12.5% and 25% duty cycles and there is a pending unmasked FP exception (ES pending), if you attempt a FP load (or MMX Mov instruction) and the load has an longer than typical latency the processor can enter a livelock.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, the processor will enter a livelock condition. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software or system.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y9. Write Cycle of Write Combining Memory Type does not Self Snoop

Problem: Write cycles of WC memory type does not self-snoop. This may result in data inconsistency- if the addresses of the WC data are aliased to WB memory type memory, which has been cached. In such a case, the internal caches will not be updated with the WC data sent on the system bus.

Implication: This condition may result in a data inconsistency. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, system, nor components.

Workaround: Software should detect via the self-snoop bit in the CPUID features flags if the processor supports a self-snooping capability. Software should perform explicit memory management/flushing for aliased memory ranges on processors that do not self-snoop.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y10. Performance Monitoring Event that counts Floating Point Computational Exceptions (11h) is not accurate

Problem: Performance monitoring event that counts Floating Point Compare exceptions may have inaccurate results.

Implication: There is no functional impact of this erratum. However this Performance Monitoring Event should not be used when accurate performance monitoring is required.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y11. Inconsistent Reporting of Data Breakpoints on FP (MMX) loads

Problem: The reporting of data breakpoints on either FP or MMX loads is dependent upon the code faulting behavior prior to the execution of the load. If there is a fault pending prior to the execution of the load and FP exceptions are enabled there is a chance that data breakpoint on successive FP/MMX Loads may be reported twice.

Implication: Software debuggers should be aware of this possibility. There should be no implications to software operated outside of a debug environment.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y12. Code Breakpoint may be taken after POP SS instruction if it is followed by an instruction that faults

Problem: A POP SS instruction should inhibit all interrupts including Code Breakpoints until after execution of the following instruction. This allows sequential execution of POP SS and MOV eSP, eBP instructions without having an invalid stack during interrupt handling. However, a Code breakpoint may be taken after POP SS if it is followed by an instruction that faults, this results in a code breakpoint being reported on an unexpected instruction boundary since both instructions should be atomic.

Implication: This can result in a mismatched Stack Segment and SP. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, or system.

Workaround: As recommended in the IA32 Intel® Architecture Software Developer's Manual, the use "POP SS" in conjunction with "MOV eSP, eBP" will avoid the failure since the "Mov" will not fault.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y13. SysEnter and SysExit instructions may write incorrect Requestor Privilege Level (RPL) in the FP Code Segment selector (FCS)

Problem: SysEnter and SysExit instructions may write incorrect RPL in the FP Code Segment selector (FCS). As a result of this, the RPL field in FCS may be corrupted.

Implication: This is a rare condition that may result in a system hang. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software, or system.

Workaround: It is possible for BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y14. Memory Aliasing with Inconsistent A and D Bits may Cause Processor Deadlock

Problem: In the event that software implements memory aliasing by having two Page Directory Entries (PDEs) point to a common Page Table Entry (PTE) and the Accessed and Dirty bits for the two PDEs are allowed to become inconsistent the processor may become deadlocked.

Implication: This erratum has not been observed with commercially available software.

Workaround: Software that needs to implement memory aliasing in this way should manage the consistency of the Accessed and Dirty bits.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y15. RDMSR or WRMSR to Invalid MSR Address May Not Cause GP Fault

Problem: The RDMSR and WRMSR instructions allow reading or writing of MSR's(Model Specific Registers) based on the index number placed in ECX. The processor should reject access to any reserved or unimplemented MSRs by generating #GP(0). However, there are some invalid MSR addressers for which the processor will not generate #GP(0). This erratum has not been observed with commercially available software.

Implication: For RDMSR, undefined values will be read into EDX:EAX. For WRMSR, undefined processor behavior may result.

Workaround: Do not use invalid MSR addresses with RDMSR or WRMSR.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y16. FP Tag Word Corruption

Problem: In some rare cases, fault information generated as the result of instruction execution may be incorrect. The result is an incorrect FP stack entry.

Implication: This erratum may result in corruption of the FP Tag Word in a way that a non-valid entry in the FP Stack may become valid. The software is not expected to read a non-valid entry. If the software attempts to use the stack entry (which is expected to be empty) the result may be an erroneous "Stack overflow".

Workaround: Do not disable SSE/SSE2 in control register CR4 and avoid Code segment Limit violation.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the *Summary of Table of Changes*.

Y17. Unable To Disable Reads/Writes to Performance Monitoring Related MSRs

Problem: The Performance Monitoring Available bit in the Miscellaneous Processor Features MSR (IA32_MISC_ENABLES.7) was defined so that when it is cleared to a 0, RDMSR/WRMSR/RDPMC instructions would return all zeros for reads of and prevent any writes to Performance Monitoring related MSRs. Currently it is possible to read from or write to Performance Monitoring related MSRs when the Performance Monitoring Available bit is cleared to a 0.

Implication: It is not possible to disallow reads and writes to the Performance Monitoring MSRs. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software or system.

Workaround: None.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary of Table of Changes.

Specification Changes

There are no Specification Changes in this Specification Update revision.



Specification Clarifications

There are no specification clarifications in this Specification Update revision.

Documentation Changes

There are no documentation changes in this Specification Update revision.